

**IRON** policemen at the corners, with iron clubs, are what some jay-drivers need.

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# The Evening Herald

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1916.

LESS time will be needed to catch Villa than to settle the difference with Carranza.

## Cavalry Charge Routs Villista Band, Killing 42; No U.S. Men Hurt

**First Attack With Pistols in Mexican Operations Completely Defeats Opposing Party of Outlaws.**

**FEW WILD SHOTS ONLY OPPOSITION OFFERED**

**Pursuit of Scattered Bandits Is Continued for Two Hours; Six Carrancistas Rescued From Death Sentences.**

**(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)**  
Field Headquarters, near Nacogdoches, Mexico, by wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 6.—A full squadron of 226 men of the Eleventh cavalry surprised and routed a much larger force of Villistas at Ojo Azules, within 1½ miles of Ciudad Juarez, early yesterday.

By actual count, 42 Mexicans were killed and a number wounded, but there were no American casualties.

The command, under Major Robert E. Howe, had been pursuing the Villistas under Generals Cruz Dominguez and Julio Acosta, for several days, when they encountered them yesterday, encamped in the huddled adobe houses on Ojo Azules. The Mexicans were utterly surprised and sprang from their pallets hair-clashed. After firing a few wild shots, they began a disorganized flight, each man shifting for his own safety. Some of them were able to seize their horses, already loosed from a hard day previously, but others made their way into the hills.

In Major Howe's report he said the road had been absolute, and that he was still pursuing the scattered remnant of the band. The band engaged in the largest remaining under the Villa standard, and yesterday's decisive victory gave much satisfaction to military men here.

While the disputes do not affect military men on the border, believe that the band engaged is the same as that defeated at Tenechic, April 22, by Col. George A. Dodd's command.

The Howe column struck the band of Mexicans near Ojo Azules after an all night cross-country ride at 5 a.m. Thursday morning. The outposts of the Mexicans fled on them. The troopers charged, scattering the Mexicans, many of whom had been sleeping and were only partly dressed. Most of them fled on foot, leaving their horses. More than fifty of the fugitives were rounded up by Americans after the engagement.

The column had marched thirty-six miles through the mountains during the night and made the attack without stopping to rest either men or horses. It consisted of six picked troops of the Eleventh cavalry and one machine gun detachment.

Further reports from Major Howe stated that General Antonio Angeles was killed. He was a relative of Felipe Angeles, the former confidant and leader of Villa who was once mentioned for the presidency of Mexico and who is now living near El Paso.

**ENGAGEMENT IS FIRST CAVALRY CHARGE WITH PISTOLS**

El Paso, Tex., May 6.—General Pershing's official report of the defeat of a band of Villa's men at Ojo Azules by Major Howe was described as a cavalry charge with pistols, the first to occur since operations were begun. The band had ridden thirty miles from San Antonio to Ojo Azules, southwest of Ciudad Juarez. The Americans charged into the little town, using their pistols on the surprised Villistas who fled without making serious resistance.

The pursuit of the scattered Mexicans was continued for two hours. Information that the band was near Ojo Azules had been secured by General Pershing two days before. It was said to have attacked and defeated a Carranza force a few days before that. The commanders were Cruz Dominguez, Antonio Angeles and Julio Acosta.

General Pershing reported that the counted dead was 42. Seventy-five horses and mules were taken from the Mexicans and six Carranza prisoners they had been holding for execution. Many wounded were reported but the exact number was not given.

Up to the noon hour the final instructions from Carranza to General Oregon had not been received though General Oregon had been informed during last night that the instructions would reach him today. General Oregon believed that the final conference would be held this afternoon.

**MEXICAN BAND NUMBERS 14 MEN, SAY REPORT**

San Antonio, Tex., May 6.—A report of the surprise attack on Villa forces to judge whether Germany has made concessions as she pretends, or whether she has pushed cynicism and hypocrisy to the extreme limits.

Germany gives up nothing, the *Pi*gato says.

captured by the Americans. The report said the Mexican band numbered 140 men.

The bandits, Pershing's report said, had arrived at Ojo Azules the night before and attempted to take the town from the Carranza garrison, meeting with resistance, they decided to wait until morning before renewing the effort.

Major Howe, at San Antonio thirty-six miles to the north, learned of the situation and set out with six troops of the Eleventh cavalry, reaching the outskirts of Ojo Azules shortly before dawn.

**PERSHING'S REPORT IS SENT TO WASHINGTON**

Washington, May 6—Colonel Pershing's report of the fight at Ojo Azules was forwarded by General Funston to the war department today, following the war department today, following

## Reply Develops Small Interest Among Listless Berlin Crowds

**Intense Heat Operates to Keep People From Taking Up Burden of Reading; News-dealers Sell Few Extras.**

**COUNT VON REVENTLOW HAS LITTLE TO SAY**

**German Press Appears Generally Satisfied With Tenor of Reply; Attitude May Be Inspired. Is Thought.**

**(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)**

Berlin, Friday, May 5.—Clem Lunder, May 6, 8:02 a. m.—The other lack of excitement on the part of the majority of the people of Berlin with which publication of the German note to the United States was recently prepared in the hope that it may eventually lead to peace negotiations. The dispatch says: There is a belief here that behind the whole cloud of vague and conditional promises lies the hope that negotiations for peace will be opened with England through the mediation of the United States. According to this view, Germany hopes that Washington will open a discussion first on the questions of contraband and the naval blockade which will widen by easy stages to eventual discussion of possible peace conditions.

American circles in Berlin it is believed that Ambassador Stierl during his recent visit to the Kaiser's headquarters at the front, discussed matters of wider range than merely the questions at issue between Berlin and Washington.

The Daily News' correspondent also says that the Wolff Bureau sent out an article this week in which an anonymous neutral discusses the relations between Germany and the United States and suggests that the ambassador now have an opportunity to lay the foundations for peace negotiations. This article is appeared in the same issue of the German newspapers with the text of the reply to the American note.

Throughout the afternoon listless crowds of average size thronged the principal streets and cafes. Not one person in fifty, so far as could be seen, glanced at a newspaper or heard shouts of the dealers. Nowhere could there be heard any particular discussion of the German-American situation, nor were there signs of animosity to persons speaking English which frequently have been observable.

Even Count von Reventlow, usual caustic critic of German-American relations, disposed of the matter with single line referring his readers to previous editorials for his opinion.

The Kreuz Zeitung also declined to criticize and contented itself with referring to previous discussions on the issue in question.

On the whole the German press appears satisfied with the tenor of the reply from Berlin, although there are indications that the attitude of the newspapers is not wholly unimpassioned.

The Vossische Zeitung, one of the few papers to comment at length on the German reply, says:

"The note is inspired by a sincere wish to avoid a break with the United States. The government, in ignoring the tone of President Wilson's note has gone straight to the point where there is a possibility by an agreement to conduct the submarine warfare within the limits of anti-British international law. This is the last and furthest concession that Germany can make and should the expectation that England be now required to return to the same basis of international law be deceived the government deserves full liberty of action."

After Germany has undertaken this doubly difficult sacrifice, says this paper, Germans are entitled to expect America to keep her promise to restore the freedom of the seas as against all belligerents. "It is up to the American people to show to the world whether their purpose was to protect the rights of neutrals or to act as England's ally with a view to cripple us and frustrate our victory."

The Berlin Tagblatt contents itself with summarizing the main points of the note and expressing the hope that it will attain its aim in preventing war with America.

**'BLACKMAIL' IS TERM APPLIED BY FRENCHMEN**

Paris, May 6, 6:55 a. m.—The French press subjects to the German note to the United States severe analysis, drawing varying conclusions from it. Some newspapers consider that Germany has yielded, although with bad grace. Others believe the document is a tortuous refusal.

The Petit Journal says Germany certainly makes concessions on the essential point in regard to sinking vessels without warning but in the next breath seems to make capital out of the concession by asking the United States to enforce respect for liberty of the seas. This means in substance, the newspaper says, the suppression of at least attenuation of the blockade from which the German people are suffering more and more.

The Petit Parisien says the note contains little that is new. It offers concessions, but this is not the first time Germany has spoken of having issued humane instructions to submarine commanders.

The Matin heads its comment "blackmail." It says:

"To judge properly the impudence of the reply it must be remembered that President Wilson declared in congress that he was in the position of spokesman of neutrals and of civilized humanity." He has never in any degree admitted that there could exist a connection between lawful restrictions on enemy commerce and assassination of innocent passengers.

"It is for the American government now cause the removal of Great Britain's hunger blockade of Germany is a touchstone to show whether President Wilson was in earnest in his assurance that he wished to maintain peace for the American people, declares the newspaper.

**GERMAN PAPER SEES IN NOTE GREAT CONCESSION**

Cologne, Friday, May 6—Clem Lunder, May 6, 12:10 p. m.—The concessions which Germany makes to America, says the Koehnische Zeitung in its comment on the German note undoubtedly renders the conduct of the war more difficult to Germany, and, in view of the great superiority of her enemies at sea, it is a concession the greatness of which Americans must appreciate and recognize. Germany's expectation that America will not

allow the blockade to continue, however, is not definite.

It can hardly be expected to hold permanently, says the dispatch, if Germany's enemies continue their illegal methods of trying to compel neutrals, like Holland and Sweden, to participate in the economic blockade against Germany.

President Wilson has gained a great victory. His position can become very great if he opposes England with energy in maintaining the principles of international law.

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## ENGLISH PAPER SEES IN REPLY STEP TO PEACE

**Rotterdam Dispatch Tells of Strong Belief in Holland That German Answer Is Paving Way for War's End.**

**(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)**

Berlin, Friday, May 5.—Clem Lunder, May 6, 11:15 a. m.—The Daily News gives a prominent place in today's issue to a long dispatch from Rotterdam, asserting that there is strong belief in Holland that the German note to the United States was carefully prepared in the hope that it may eventually lead to peace negotiations. The dispatch says: There is a belief here that behind the whole cloud of vague and conditional promises lies the hope that negotiations for peace will be opened with England through the mediation of the United States. According to this view, Germany hopes that Washington will open a discussion first on the questions of contraband and the naval blockade which will widen by easy stages to eventual discussion of possible peace conditions.

The Daily News' correspondent also says that the Wolff Bureau sent out an article this week in which an anonymous neutral discusses the relations between Germany and the United States and suggests that the ambassador now have an opportunity to lay the foundations for peace negotiations. This article is appeared in the same issue of the German newspapers with the text of the reply to the American note.

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## Warm Defense Of President Is Written by a Noted German

**After Taking Public's Breath by Daring Article on "If I Were Wilson," Maximilian Harden Lauds Him.**

**SAYS EXECUTIVE IS DEEPLY PATRIOTIC**

**"The New Freedom," Written by Chief Magistrate, Cited as Example of Proper Literature for War Times.**

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